(a) *Definitions.* (1) *Base period* means, at the option of the manufacturer or importer concerned, any period of 365 consecutive days beginning on or after January 1, 1973, and ending on or before December 31, 1975.

(2) *Rate of production (or importation)* means the total number of matchbooks manufactured (or imported) during a stated time period. In determining whether a matchbook was manufactured during a stated time period, the date on which the cover and combs were assembled to form a matchbook shall be used. In the event that a manufacturer currently operates a matchbook manufacturing plant that it did not operate during the base period, or that it did not operate for an entire base period, that manufacturer shall use, as the rate of production during the base period for that plant, either (i) the average daily rate of production (including nonproduction days such as Sundays, holidays, and vacations) for the part of the base period he did operate that plant, multiplied by 365 or (ii) the rate of production during the base period of his most nearly similar matchbook manufacturing plant.

(b) *Prohibited act.* Manufacturers and importers of matchbooks, as these products are defined in §1202.3(i), shall not manufacture or import matchbooks that do not comply with the requirements of this part between the date that this part is issued and the date that it becomes effective at a rate that is greater than the rate of production or importation during the base period plus 15 percent of that rate.

(c) *Documentation.* Manufacturers and importers shall maintain, for a period of six (6) months after the effective date specified in §1202.1(b), appropriate documentation to be able to substantiate to the Commission that they are in compliance with the provisions of this section.

PART 1203—SAFETY STANDARD FOR BICYCLE HELMETS

Sec.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 201–207, Pub. L. 103–267, 108 Stat. 726–729, 15 U.S.C. 6001–6006.

SOURCE: 60 FR 15232, Mar. 23, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

§1203.1 Purpose and basis.

The purpose and basis of this rule is to protect bicyclists from head injuries by ensuring that bicycle helmets comply with the requirements of appropriate existing voluntary standards, as provided in 15 U.S.C. 6004(a).

§1203.2 Scope and effective date.

(a) Bicycle helmets manufactured after March 15, 1995, shall comply with the requirements of one of the standards specified in §1203.3. This requirement shall be considered a consumer product safety standard issued under the Consumer Product Safety Act.

(b) A bicycle helmet is any headgear marketed as suitable for providing protection from head injuries associated with bicycle use.

(c) These interim mandatory safety standards will not apply to bicycle helmets manufactured after the effective date of a final bicycle helmet standard to be issued in the future by the Commission.

§1203.3 Interim safety standards.

(a) Bicycle helmets must comply with one or more of the following standards, which are incorporated herein by reference:

(1) American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard Z90.4–1984, Protective Headgear for Bicyclists,

(2) ASTM standards F 1447–93 or F 1447–94, Standard Specification for Protective Headgear Used in Bicycling, incorporating the relevant provisions of ASTM F 1446–93 or ASTM F 1446–94, Standard Test Methods for Equipment and Procedures Used in Evaluating the Performance Characteristics of Protective Headgear, respectively,

(3) Canadian Standards Association standard, Cycling Helmets CAN/CSA–D113.2–M89,

(4) Snell Memorial Foundation (Snell) 1990 Standard for Protective Headgear for Use in Bicycling (designation B–90),

(5) Snell 1990 Standard for Protective Headgear for Use in Bicycling, including March 9, 1994 Supplement (designation B–90S),

(6) Snell 1994 Standard for Protective Headgear for Use in Non-Motorized Sports (designation N–94), or

(7) Snell 1995 Standard for Protective Headgear for Use with Bicycles B–95.

(b) This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies of the standards may be obtained as follows. Copies of the ANSI Z90.4 standard are available from: American National Standards Institute, 11 W. 42nd Street, 13th Floor, New York, NY 10036. Copies of the ASTM standards are available from: ASTM, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. Copies of the Canadian Standards Association CAN/CSA–D113.2–M89 standard are available from: CSA, 178 Rexdale Boulevard, Rexdale (Toronto), Ontario, Canada, M9W 1R3. Copies of the Snell standards are available from: Snell Memorial Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 493, 7 Flowerfield, Suite 28, St. James, New York 11780. Copies may be inspected at the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland 20814, or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 N. Capitol Street NW, Room 700, Washington, DC.

PART 1204—SAFETY STANDARD FOR OMNIDIRECTIONAL CITIZENS BAND BASE STATION ANTENNAS

Subpart A—The Standard

Sec.

Subpart B—Certification

FIGURES 1 THROUGH 4

AUTHORITY: Secs. 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 14, 16, 19, 25, Pub. L. 92–573, 86 Stat. 1207, 1208, 1211–17, 1220, as amended Pub. L. 95–319, sec. 1, 92 Stat. 386, Pub. L. 94–284, 90 Stat. 503; 15 U.S.C. 2051, 2052, 2054, 2056, 2058, 2063, 2065, 2068, 2074.

SOURCE: 47 FR 36201, Aug. 19, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—The Standard

§ 1204.1 Scope of the standard.

(a) *General.* This subpart A of part 1204 is a consumer product safety standard which prescribes safety requirements for Citizens Band omnidirectional base station antennas. The standard is intended to reduce the risk of electrocution or serious injuries occurring if the antenna contacts an electric power line while the antenna is being put up or taken down. One way that this can be accomplished is to insulate the antenna so that if it contacts the power line, there is less of a likelihood that a harmful electric current will be transmitted from the power line through the antenna and mast and ultimately through a person holding the antenna mast. Another possible way to provide this protection is to incorporate an insulating barrier between the antenna and the mast or other supporting structure, so that a harmful electric current will not pass from the antenna to a person in contact with the mast. (If this alternative were chosen, the feed cable from the antenna would have to be insulated or otherwise protected so that it would not provide an electrical path to the mast or a person touching the cable.)

(b) *Description of the standard*—(1) *Performance tests.* The standard describes two performance tests to determine if the means chosen by the manufacturer to protect against the shock hazard will provide adequate protection.

(i) First, there is an Insulating Material Effectiveness Test (§ 1204.4(d) of this subpart) in which a high voltage electrode or test rod is brought into contact with the antenna at any point within the protection zone established by § 1204.2(k) of this subpart to ensure that the insulation can withstand the voltage for 5 minutes without transmitting more than 5 milliamperes (mA) root-mean-square (rms) of electric current.

(ii) The other test is an Antenna-Mast System Test (§ 1204.4(e) of this